

SPORTS

AT KRYLATSKOE A YEAR AFTER

The 19th national archery championship gathered in Moscow a record number of 174 competitors. The champions were announced as we were going to press. Most probably, they will be Natalya Bulgakova, Olympic silver medalist, and the all-round world champion, Vladimir Yezhov, who also took part in the Olympics. Both of whom secured a consistent lead during the early days of the competition.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



CHESS AND DRAUGHTS HIGHLIGHTS IN RIGA

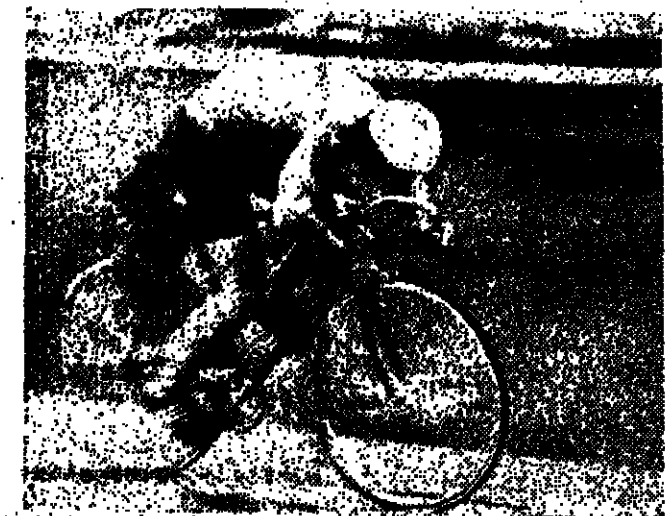
Chess and draughts have taken over the Jan Rabin Art Theatre in Riga as the 7th women's world Polab draughts championship and the Riga International men's tournament get under way on the two stages there.

TENNIS SNAPSHOTS

The FRG beat Australia 5-0, in the Gales Cup European under-21 open championship held in Vichy, France. Jose Luis Clerc, of Argentina, beat the more experienced Guillermo Vilas, also of Argentina, in the men's final of an international tournament in Washington.

MORELON'S RECORD TOPPLED

Sergei Kopylov from Tula, a 1980 Olympic bronze medalist, clocked 10.309 sec in the 200 m trial flying start, besting the former world mark of 10.72 sec in 1966 in Zurich by Olympic champion Daniel Morelon of France. Sergei Zhuravlyov from Krasnodar also broke Morelon's record, clocking 10.850. They competed at an international cycling meet at the Moscow Olympic track.



Sergei Kopylov sets a national record. Photo by Yuri Tutov

NADIG CALLS IT A DAY

After lengthy consideration I have decided to quit competitive Alpine skiing, Marie Therese Nadig, world Cup-81 holder, told the Swiss "Sport". She had difficulty with the decision since she has not made up her mind what to do next.

There is nothing surprising in that the celebrated skier decided to quit at the apex of her glory. I could hardly do more, she repeatedly stressed after being awarded the Crystal Globe for the world Cup victory last spring.

Even though she has not a single world title to her credit she boasts two Olympic golds in the downhill and slalom from the 1972 Sapporo Games in Japan and a bronze from the Lake Placid Olympics.

Last season an injury allowed her main rival Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, 1980 Olympic tilist, to enter the Cup race only when it was already well underway. But her talent permitted her to come third overall. Still Nadig saved her victory long in advance with 289 points in-

FOOTBALL NEWS

The USSR line-up has beat Madrid Atletico, 4-2, in a friendly in Luzhnik. Oleg Blin made a hat-trick for the hosts.

HOSTS COME OUT ON TOP

The USSR decathletes have prevailed over their US colleagues in an annual fixture in Leningrad, totalling 46,740 points to 36,885 for the visitors. In the women's seven-event meet the USSR chalked up 18,484 points and the USA, 16,372.

RUGBY TOUR MAY THREATEN 1984 OLYMPICS

IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, voiced his concern that the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics might be boycotted by the African countries if the US tour by the South Africa Springboks rugby team goes ahead.

Samaranch spoke at a Milan conference before 400 delegates from the Association of National Olympic Committees. One hundred and thirty out of 147 national Olympic committees - Association members - assembled at the Leonardo da Vinci Conference Hall in Milan.

FIDE'S RANKS GROW

The Palestine Liberation Organisation can now attend all tournaments sponsored by FIDE, as a recent FIDE General Assembly meeting in Atlanta, USA, accorded it temporary member status. This status was also included at the Atlanta session.

FIDE temporary members have all the rights of the full members except the right to vote at General Assembly sessions.

PELE CRITICAL OF BRAZIL

Many football specialists believe that Brazil is rapidly picking up. The three-times world champions were the first to enter the 1982 world championship finals and did excellently on their recent European tour downing Britain, France and the FRG. Surprisingly, one of the team's critics is the legendary Pele.

OLYMPIC WINNER'S JUBILEE

August 1 will stay long in my memory, 22nd Olympic Games tilist Elisabeth Thuermer who won the title exactly a year ago, told a press conference in Vienna.

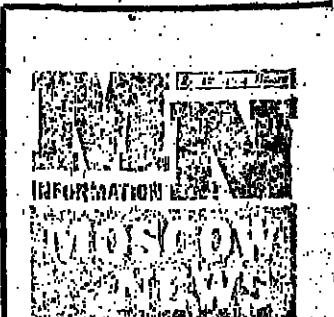
OF INTEREST

Regatta on bathtubs

Students at the Swedish physical training institute in Stockholm have held a regatta using bathtubs instead of boats, claiming optimistically that this "sport" holds much promise since a bathtub is easier to get than a rowboat, kayak or canoe.

LAUDA JR. TO TAKE OVER SOON

Sports fans still well remember the tragic news that celebrated Austrian pro-racing driver, Nicki Lauda, just missed being burnt alive in his car. After undergoing a surgical operation Lauda said on several occasions that he intended to call it a day, but each time thought better of it. He is now introducing his two-year old son Lucas to this dangerous sport.



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A PROFOUNDLY SUBSTANTIATED DOCUMENT

A month and a half have now passed since the USSR Supreme Soviet launched its "Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World". Recently deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet gave a press conference in Moscow at which they discussed the international significance of the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Alesei Chitlikov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasizes that the Appeal, which had been sent to parliaments in all countries to the UN Secretary-General and to heads of other international organizations, had evoked a lively response. Everywhere it has been described as a profoundly substantiated document indicative of the Soviet Union's firm resolve to resist the dangerous escalation of the war threat. The Soviet Initiative has been supported by parliamentarians, political parties and public organizations of many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Kurt Waldheim characterized it as an important document for the current international situation.



Right to left: deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. Chitlikov, G. Arbatov, V. Afanasyev, L. Tolstouov during the press conference. Photo by Boris Kailman

But there has also been a different reaction to the document, Chitlikov stressed. The governments of some nations, mainly the leading NATO powers, and some news media have undertaken to play down the significance of the Soviet initiatives and to present them as "Kremlin propaganda acts". Some high-placed officials in the US Administration have made statements which pay lip

service to arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union, though, in actual fact, they aim to frustrate such talks or to delay them for as long as possible. "There is no need for us to prove our good intentions," Chitlikov emphasized. "The Appeal expresses yet once again, the Soviet Union's willingness to negotiate any urgent problems of peace and security and to seriously consider any constructive ideas put forward by other states."

SITUATION IN POLAND

Warsaw, PAP news agency reports that a regular meeting of the commission for economic reform has taken place in Warsaw. Chairman of the Council of Ministers W. Jaruzelski, speaking at the meeting, said that it was being held in conditions of a dangerously aggravated social and political situation. As the strikes and demonstrations continued, Poland was losing thousands of millions of zlotys. The country and the people, Jaruzelski said, were growing poorer and the process of lifting Poland out of the crisis was being slowed down. The first meeting of the Operating Headquarters for overcoming the crisis has also taken



At New York's La Guardia Airport. The hopeless wait for a plane.

REAGAN VS U.S. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

Washington. The conflict between the striking American air traffic controllers and the Reagan Administration is gaining momentum. Seeking to put an end to the strike, the Federal authorities are using military specialists and strikebreakers to man the airports; but despite their efforts and continuing intimidation, nearly one-third of the regular flights throughout the country have been disrupted, and American airlines are losing millions of dollars daily.

The US Department of Transportation has started issuing dismissal notices on personal orders from the president. To date, 1,000 air traffic controllers have

"The Soviet people followed the advance of the Peace March-81 with great attention and sympathy. The noble motives which have urged its participants to set out on such a long road and which have forced thousands of people in different countries to join this initiative are close and understandable to us... We support the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and stand for turning the entire European continent into a zone of peace, security and good-neighbourliness..."

(From the message of greetings by Leonid BREZHNEV "To the Participants in the Peace March-81")

PEACE MARCH-81 REACHES PARIS

Paris. At the USSR Embassy in France, a ceremony has taken place at which the participants in the Peace March-81 were handed the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev. In his message, the Soviet leader wished new strength and fresh success in the fight for a peaceful Europe and a peaceful future of the entire mankind to all those who are anxious about the growth of the war danger and who do not want a repetition of the nuclear tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

On behalf of those who took part in the march, R. Andersen (Norway) expressed a deep gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the greetings and for the support he gave to the noble ideas of the Peace March-81. "We are happy and proud," he said, "that the leader of the Soviet Union has addressed the people who took part in a relay of peace which has been a great success. Our aim is to create a Europe without nuclear arms, to prevent war and to achieve disarmament."



Peace marchers on their way to Paris. Photo AP-TASS

received such notices, which disqualify them from pension rights and health insurance. Several leaders of the union of air traffic controllers have been arrested and the trade union, as a whole and some of its local leaders are facing enormous fines. A crash training course has been started for new air traffic controllers, and around 11,000 applications are being processed. However, the dismissals and

arrests and the threats of new draconian measures have been of virtually no avail. Only a few of the 15,500 strikers have reported for duty while the clear majority remain determined to win a new labour contract containing provisions on better working conditions as well as earlier retirement because of the extreme strain entailed by the job.

CHINESE PREMIER TO STUMP ASEAN

Bangkok, Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Premier of the State Council, has opened his ASEAN tour with a visit to the Philippines. He is not, though, expected to visit Indonesia. The official purpose of his trip is to regulate trade and economic relations. This will be a tough going for Ziyang, since the South-East Asian countries have so far had the worst of the trade deal with the Chinese. According to observers, the visit is highlighted by mounting contradictions between the PRC and ASEAN following the failure in New York of the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea.

CHUVASH ACTORS PLAY AT THE ART THEATRE

Moscow theatregoers are regaled to the performances of the Chuvash Drama Theatre which is one of the most interesting national theatres in the Soviet Union. One of the plays in its Moscow repertoire is "Aunt Praskia Marries Off Her Daughter" by the Chuvash playwright Anatoly Chelpanov.

There is a plenty of music, songs and dances in the play. "Praskia" played after a poem of the same title by Konstantin Ivanov, a classic of Chuvash literature. This is a colourful play from the life of old Chuvash which carefully restores everyday life, mores and rites among the Chuvash, an ancient people who live along the Volga River. In one of the acts, the play, has an old Chuvash wedding ceremony.

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USA REJECTS SALT-2

Washington. President Reagan has been speaking about the reason for his Administration's delay in resuming talks on limiting strategic arms. Interviewed by "The Washington Star", Reagan said that he did not want to hold talks about limiting armaments, but rather about reducing them.

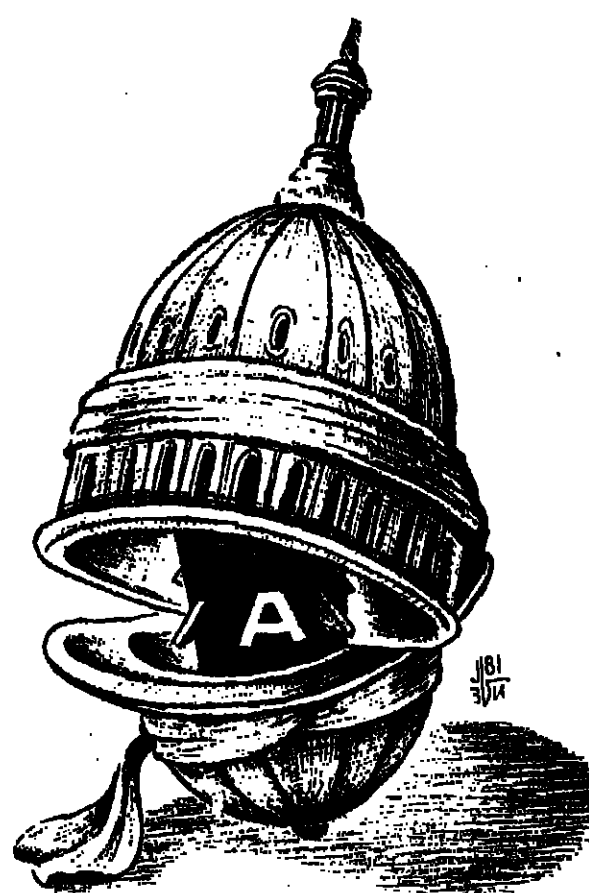
This is not the first statement of this sort to have come from an American official. At the time of the SALT-2 talks, the American delegation made similar statements containing vague proposals about a "broader" and "more radical" agreement. Yet, all such proposals were far removed from the idea of a general and complete disarmament under total and universal control, as has been repeatedly put forward by the USSR.

Then as now the intent behind all such declarations, and this includes the one made by Reagan, was and still is to gain uni-

lateral advantages for the United States at the expense of the Soviet Union; to undermine the principle of equality and equal security; to tip the existing strategic balance in the world and to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union for the United States.

Obviously it is not accidental that in this interview Reagan actually dissociated himself from the SALT-2 Treaty, based on the fair principle of equality and equal security.

That the Administration in Washington is an unreliable partner, and that there can be no certainty at all that the White House will fulfill its international obligations, has been confirmed yet again by the fact that the US Administration has not only frozen the ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty, but is also disavowing it, even though the treaty was negotiated under three presidents, two of them from the Republican Party.



USA-South Africa: the fruit of cooperation.
Drawing by Leonid Bolobrov

SITUATION IN POLAND

(Continued from page 1)

place in Warsaw. It took urgently needed decisions to ensure basic food supplies, sanitation and electricity.

Commenting on the current situation in Poland, the "Zolnierzy Wolności" newspaper writes that today it has become clearer than ever before that Solidarity is seeking a privileged position which would put it above the law. Poland has plunged into a new stage in confrontation characterized by protest action being taken out into the streets, the newspaper

continues. Some people appear to be quite confident that the government will not resort to resolute action to put an end to the threat to socialism and Poland's independence. Where they get the confidence from is a mystery. Do they believe that the concessions from the government have only become possible owing to the resolution adopted by the US House of Representatives, a move which constitutes an unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs. There are well-founded suspicions that there is a definite connection between the resolution and the events in Poland.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The Europeans are profoundly scared by the dangers which may result from adding the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to the thousands of existing nuclear warheads kept on the territory of the FRG. This is why people are insisting so strongly that any opportunity of talks with the Soviet Union should be the object of careful study."
(Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany)

the development of the economy, to the well-being of peoples, the development of culture and the arts, public health and so on. The higher the degree of such competition, of peaceful cooperation, the stronger and more productive becomes peaceful coexistence.

The practice of this seventies proves this. At that time the Soviet Union and the United States of America signed a number of treaties, in particular the treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments, as well as a number of general international treaties with the participation of the majority of states. These treaties restrained the arms race, created an atmosphere of trust in relations between states and could have led to further successes in this direction. But today the American Administration is trying to erase everything positive that has been attained in international relations.

By establishing definite limitations to the conduct of states, the norms of international law impart stability to their relations. They make them predictable inasmuch as each expects that since it observes the norms of international law, its partners will do the same. The solution of any major problem presupposes the conclusion of agreements between states, which program the conduct of states in the direction in which understanding has been reached.

The concept of peaceful coexistence does not rule out the struggle between states having different social systems. But, unlike the advocates of the position of strength policy, we believe that this struggle must and can have a peaceful character. It amounts to a struggle in the realm of ideas, in competition in

WHO IS WHO

By a majority of votes, the Iranian Parliament has endorsed Muhammad Behonar's candidacy for Prime Minister. M. J. Behonar, whose name was put forward by M. Rajai, the President, is the General Secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party. In the previous government he held the post of Education Minister.

Begin government wins confidence motion

Tel Aviv. In Israel, M. Begin's coalition government has won a motion of confidence by a majority of three votes in the Israeli Knesset.

Political observers note that the new government is the most extremist in Israel's history. Israeli newspapers describe it as "a marriage between modern chauvinism and medieval dogmatism". Seeking to stay in office at all costs, Begin has entered into coalition with three religious parties whose political platform rests on obscurantism and out-and-out extremism.

The coalition agreement on the formation of the government provides for "Israel's right to sovereignty over the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip", which in effect amounts to an annexation of these territories seized by Israel.

SADAT BEGGING FOR MORE AMERICAN ARMS

Washington. Reporting on the recent meeting between Reagan and Sadat, an American Administration spokesman told a press conference here that the two statesmen had opened their talks by discussing US military deliveries to Egypt and the strategic situation in the region. Under the pretext of the mythical "external threat to the Middle East", Sadat had solicited additional sales from America of F-16 fighter-bombers, personnel armoured carriers, missiles, etc., even though the total sum of US military deliveries to Cairo has already reached 3,500 million dollars.

SALVADORAN PATRIOTS ACCUSE CIA OF TORRIJOS' DEATH

Managua. The death of Omar Torrijos, no accident, said J. Rodriguez, member of the Joint Commission of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front. If one bears in mind the constantly aggressive line followed by the US State Department and the CIA against Panama, one can be in no doubt that the General's death is a result of strategic plans laid by the US State Department.

In view of its friendly relations with Cuba, and its sympathy for Nicaragua, Panama and its leaders stood in the way of Washington's expansionist plans.

THE COUP IN MALTA

London. The British press gives details of the planned coup d'état in Malta, which became known during a preliminary hearing in the local court of the case of one of the participants in the plot.

According to the "Daily Telegraph", direct preparations for the coup d'état were carried out in Britain where the conspirators intended to recruit several dozen foreign mercenaries. With this aim in view, they entered into contact with persons maintaining close ties with the police, and the British Department of Defence. It was planned to arrest key state institutions, to arrest the government and kill D. Mintoff, the country's Prime Minister.

WHO'LL REPLACE SANDS?

London. The British Parliament has announced that mid-term elections in the constituency of Ferman and South Tiron (Northern Ireland), left vacant by the death of R. Sands, will be held on August 20. Sands was the first Irish Republican to die as a result of the Long Kesh hunger strike.

Last month the Parliament passed a new law banning persons serving a prison sentence from submitting their candidatures at elections. This measure was taken as a direct result of Sands' election.

But some Republicans maintain that at the elections on August 20 they will put forward Owen Carron as candidate Carron led the election campaign for Sands, and come out in defence of the prisoners on a hunger strike.

FACTS and EVENTS

© In the first six months of this year, Thailand earned a record 15,637 million bahts from rice exports. It has been announced by Chuan Leekpai, Thai Minister for Trade, that rice is bought by some 30 countries, the biggest buyer being the Soviet Union.

© In the first half of 1981 some 11,000 smugglers and traders in narcotics were arrested in Japan. This is a 6.5 per cent increase as against some period of last year. 11.4 per cent of those arrested are adolescents. The figures were quoted at an anti-drug conference, the first of its kind to be held in Japan.

© According to the latest census returns, the population of Pakistan as of March this year stood at 83,800,000.

PEOPLE

Major-General Park So Cheok, commander of the Seoul garrison, has been relieved on charges of financial malpractice. In order to maintain his prestige, corrupt South Korean military regime occasionally indulges in "cosmetic" moves of this nature. Local observers point out, however, that under the pretext of weeding out corruption, the regime is gradually eliminating its opponents in the scramble for power. Some political figures from the ranks of former dictator Park Chung Hee were earlier brought to trial on similar charges.



Smoke continues to pour from the Lebanese burial sites and villages, destroyed by the Israeli raids, and thousands of people, continue to travel the country in search of shelter, while in Tel Aviv they are busy preparing new barbarous actions. One can only guess whose homes will be hit by these shells (top), or who will be next to remain without a roof over their head like these old women (bottom).

Photos UPI-TASS



Science and technology

REINFORCED GLASS

Specialists from the CDR have evolved a new method of producing reinforced glass mostly for the production of pipes of varying diameter. The extra strength is produced by the introduction of cations of alkali earth metals into the surface layer of the glass. A pipe, made out of such glass, can be used to hammer in nails.

OFFICE LIGHT WHICH SWITCHES OFF AUTOMATICALLY

Staff members at the US Department of Energy never have to press a switch when at work. The light in their offices is switched on and off automatically—by an ultrasound device which responds to a man's movement.

Attached to the ceilings of each office are ultrasound pick-ups (consisting of an ultrasound transmitter and a receiver). The device is always operative and consumes minimum electric energy.

As soon as anyone enters the office the system's equilibrium is disturbed and a signal is passed to the relay which controls the light switches turning it on—if it happens to be in the early morning, or evening, or at night. When a man leaves his office the system is put back in balance and the light switches off. The operation of this system over five years has shown that it results in a considerable saving of electricity, of up to 33 per cent or more.

CONTACT ESTABLISHED WITH INDIAN TRIBE

One of the last of Indian tribes in Brazil to have no immediate contact with the outside world has been discovered by an expedition sponsored by the national Indian fund of Brazil. Previous attempts to establish relations with the belligerent uru-wau-wau tribe ended in failure as the Indians "welcomed" their white visitors with arrows, wounding several of them. This time, however, they accorded a hearty welcome to the people from the "big world". They accepted their gifts and showed the guests round their settlement. The Indians subsist on edible plants and fruit, game and fish.

Recently American motorcycle racer Tim Barmad covered it, it might be more correct to say, flew 402 metres in 7.3 seconds on his Yamaha motorcycle. This, for his unusual race, was a heavy super high-speed machine, weighing 220 kg, was specially re-equipped and reinforced. Apart from the bike's permanent four-cylinder 450 hp engine and original ignition system, a compressor, special fuel spraking chamber and a number of other devices were added to the monster, enabling it to immediately pick up speed. The machine's body was covered with plastic foil. Its shape is not aerodynamic—much more like a flying saucer. The bike, which is not even ready for a race, is on similar charges.

402 METRES IN 7.3 SECONDS

Archaeologists, excavating at Larnaca, on the island of Cyprus, have found what they believe to be the oldest pipe in the world. At first, the pipe's age (it was made 3,000 years ago), puzzled them. Tobacco made its first appearance in Europe in the 16th century. However, later finds—vessels containing opium to which the inhabitants of Larnaca were addicted—resolved this mystery.

OF INTEREST

The world's oldest pipe

The birth certificates of such babies give the car registration number, instead of a city or village, as the place of birth.

This contraption was devised by these two home-enthusiasts from a Berlin village who decided, at last, to use for this a bicycle together... Photo UPI-TASS

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHERE HAS OUR MEMORY GONE?

An article, LITERATURNAYA OAZETA has published, by A. Kapitsa, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the atomic explosion over Hiroshima. It reads, in part, as follows. A great deal has happened since Hiroshima on our planet. There have even been wars, local wars as they are called. But to date we have managed to avoid a world war or nuclear war.

What have we learnt during these years? Six countries now know how to make atom bombs and carry out atomic tests. Israel and South Africa are also in possession of this secret, and most probably, they have carried out tests. A strategy for limited nuclear warfare is being worked out in the USA. More than once the USSR has been the initiator of and has signed a number of treaties on the limitation of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and on the banning of nuclear tests. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly proposed the United States a restriction in the arms race, especially the strategic arms race. But America's reply has been to start a new round of the arms race, including a race in nuclear arms. Is it possible that our memory has become defective?

BEHIND THE BACK OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE

A noisy propaganda campaign has been launched in Western political circles around the so-called "initiative" of the Council of European Communities to convene an international conference on Afghanistan, an "initiative" which was approved at a meeting of heads of seven leading capitalist countries, held recently in Ottawa.

The "initiative", writes A. Petrov in PRAVDA, like previous proposals we have had from Western states, has nothing to do with a realistic approach to the problem of political settlement. It should be pointed out that the Council proposes to start these talks without the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, only in the second stage would some "representatives of the Afghan people" be involved, who exactly these "representatives" would be is far from clear. To solve the future of people behind their backs, to ignore the legitimate government of a sovereign state in this way, is a typical imperialist approach.

No one, and this includes all initiators of European proposals, will be allowed to decide, in place of the Afghans, what form of government suits them best, or with whom and on what basis they should develop relations with other states. And it is exactly this that the "international conference" amounts to. Carrington's allegation that "the present government is unacceptable for the Afghan people" can only be assessed in one way, i.e., as a gross violation of the elementary ethics governing international relations. The hidden motive behind the "European proposals" is obvious, stresses A. Petrov. Their authors want to lead the process of settlement away from the discussion and the removal of the main causes of tension round Afghanistan.

WORDS AND DEEDS

TASS political observer Yuri Kornilev writes: It has been announced in Brussels that the participants in a meeting of the special consultative NATO group held in the Belgian capital, have rejected the USSR's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. This decision is explained in typical Pentagon terms: talks with the Soviet Union can start only after the West re-achieves military parity with the USSR.

As is well known, the Soviet Union which is sincerely attempting to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, has declared that simultaneously with the opening of talks on a moratorium, the deployment of the missiles in Europe should be stopped by both sides.

What is the reason for Washington's and NATO's rejection of the talks on the moratorium?

The answer is simple: the military-strategic balance that has been established between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and that is being preserved within the framework of the constant modernization programme conducted by both sides to bring the nuclear missile forces up-to-date, is not to the liking of the Administration in Washington, particularly now that the Reagan Administration is in office, is trying to disrupt the existing balance, and is imposing on the world a new, even more dangerous, round of the arms race with the aim of ensuring its military superiority. It is precisely in the hope of attaining this illusory goal that Washington and NATO are stubbornly rejecting the constructive Soviet proposals.

Roman treasure recovered in Britain

London. In 1970, in East Anglia, a certain Mr. Brobb discovered a hoard of Roman objects, worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, to the contravention of the law. Brobb failed to report the find which was discovered only after his sudden death. By this time a factory had been built on the site which, according to "The Economist", the Brobb case has now been handed over to a commission which investigates all cases of valuable finds having no legal owners.

VIEWPOINT

Prof. Grigory TUNKIN,
Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, President,
Soviet Association of International Law.

THE USE OF FORCE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

Two trends of state policies clash today in international relations. One leads to the aggravation of world tensions and, consequently, to increasing the threat of war. The other, on the contrary, helps ensure peace and defence and thus weakens the threat of war.

In what does the first trend advocated, above all, by the United States consist? It proceeds from the assumption that strength solves all problems in international relations. He who is stronger can achieve whatever he wants and make other states submit to his will. This is the law of the jungle, the law of violence. According to data provided by the Brookings Institution, over the past 30 years America has used its troops overseas 213 times.

Force and the threat of force are now regarded in the USA as an important instrument of diplomacy. Our entire planet is considered to be an arena of latent confrontation between the two social systems. Hence, the striving to fill up the so-called "vacuum of force" by creating military bases, and knocking together military alliances under

the aegis of the USA and other imperialist powers.

The activation of the policy of strength is accompanied by attempts to give it sociological, legal, moral and even biological substantiation. Thus, the well-known American professor, Hans Morgenthau, wrote that the tendency towards supremacy was a component of any human community, that of the family, fellowship and professional organizations, to local political organizations and the state.

Meanwhile, the theoretical inconsistency in the policy of strength doctrine is already evident in the fact that some aspects of international relations, given out to be general, are in reality nothing less than the laws of imperialism. This striving for supremacy and for the subordination of other peoples is in no way inherent in the foreign policy of the socialist and developing countries. It is, therefore, utterly unjustified to attach the label of universality to this policy, to depict it as legitimate policy, stemming from the foundations of the modern community. Such arguments only serve to whitewash the initiators of aggression.

The policy of strength runs counter to the very foundations of modern international law. The Paris Pact of 1928, whose norms were very soon to be generally accepted, banned the settlement of international disputes by the resort to war. The UN Charter goes even further: it bans not only war but also the use of force or the threat of force in international relations.

By establishing definite limitations to the conduct of states, the norms of international law impart stability to their relations. They make them predictable inasmuch as each expects that since it observes the norms of international law, its partners will do the same. The solution of any major problem presupposes the conclusion of agreements between states, which program the conduct of states in the direction in which understanding has been reached.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST AIRLINER HAS LANDED AT THE NEWLY-OPENED AIRPORT IN THE ESTONIAN CITY OF TARTU. Planes can be landed here in bad weather. It is planned to modernize a number of airports in Estonia, some of them on the islands.

● CONSTRUCTION WORK IS COMING TO AN END IN DNEPROPETROVSK ON A LARGE GLASS-AND-CONCRETE AQUARIUM, WITH A FLOOR AREA OF OVER 1,000 SQ. M. It will be inhabited by 42 species of fish and act as a centre for scientific studies and experiments to be carried out by the biological department of the city's University.

● THE BEST WORKS OF NORTHERN ARTISTS HAVE BEEN PUT ON DISPLAY AT AN EXHIBITION, "IVORY CARVINGS OF THE 18th-20th CENTURIES IN Kholmogory", WHICH IS NOW OPEN IN ARKHANGELSK. Delicate bowls, boxes, screens and decorations from the collections of the Hermitage, the Russian, and the State Historical and Ethnographic Museums in Leningrad have made a "comeback" to the shores of the Severnaya Dvina where they were originally made.

● A NEW ICE-BREAKER, THE "KAPITAN KHEBNIKOV", WHICH HAS BECOME PART OF THE FLEET OF THE FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HAS STARTED FOR THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC. Built in Finland, the vessel which has powerful engines, has a shallow draught. This allows it to take ships through shallow waters, like those of the many of ports in Chukotka.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

HEAT FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH

An Institute for the study of geothermal problems, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, has been set up at the Daghestan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. One of its main tasks is to solve problems involved in the use of the earth's heat in the national economy.

In an article in *TRUD*, Vitaly Sutyagin, Director of the Institute, Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, explains why Daghestan was chosen for such studies. The answer is that on practically any point along the Caspian coast it is possible, without having to drill at any great depth, to bore a well and get out water of temperatures of up to 200°C. Daghestan power engineers were among the promoters in the use of the earth's subterranean heat. Now for some time and longer. Most of the stocks of thermal water are already in use in different branches of the republic's economy. Hot subterranean water heats 20 per cent of all housing in Dzharkhakh, a large part of the houses in Kizlyr, and all those in Izberbakh. We also need to work on technical and economic rationalization for the construction of geothermal power stations of up to one million kilowatts, and hot water supply systems to towns, villages and agricultural complexes. The turbines of such stations could be driven by steam produced by very hot subterranean water once it reaches the surface.

Colder water, on the other hand, can be used to transfer its heat to substances having the subzero boiling point, as for instance, frozen food. Another possibility is to make use of the heat from dry subterranean rocks. Water could be pumped, via a well, from the surface. Once it has been heated deep below the ground, it can be relieved via another well.

We propose to begin our tests at the exhausted oil field at Berke, which constitutes a system of a shallow kind, though of natural origin.

THE ROSTSELMASH PLANT: PAST AND PRESENT

Today Rostselmash (the Rostov farm machine-building plant) is the country's biggest manufacturer of combine harvesters. In the course of 50 years it has turned out over 1,700,000 grain harvesters of various types.

From the very beginning, i.e. the mid-twenties when major emphasis was put on the country's industrialization, Rostselmash was assigned the role of agricultural arsenal. It had to supply the countryside with vitally needed farm machinery.

It was decided that the plant should be built in Rostov-on-Don, a city situated close to metallurgical and fuel producing centres and which possesses good railway and river transport and also disposes of adequate manpower resources.



Niva combines ready for delivery to collective and state farms.



The workers of the Rostselmash plant live in these houses.

Another factor taken into account in the choice of the site was its closeness to the major grain producing centre of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the Volga Region.

The Rostselmash plant produced its first 1,700 tractors in 1932. They were sent to the recently organized collective farms to gather in the harvest, and were highly praised. In their design and efficiency, the Rostov combines competed well with foreign models. From then on the USSR dropped buying grain harvesters from other countries and the Rostselmash plant competed successfully with foreign firms. At the International Industrial Exhibition in Paris in 1937, the Soviet combine was awarded the Grand Prix.

Today Rostselmash is far from resembling the plant which began by producing machines for the countryside. It has now twice as many production areas all filled out with up-to-date equipment, and 250 to 280 SK-5 Niva grain harvesters roll down its conveyor belt every day.

Statement by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The West German firm of Mann and Kuntzeberg in Munich has put on sale a "souvenir medal" via banks and savings-banks. In the outstanding personalities of German history series, it is devoted to R. Hess, a major Nazi war criminal sentenced by the International Tribunal in Nuremberg, and still serving life imprisonment.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a presentation in connection with the issuing of the medal to the FRG Embassy in Moscow. It is pointed out in the Ministry's statement that the coinage and distribution of the medal is a provocative act aimed at justifying the crimes and ideology of Nazism and of the leaders of fascist Germany. It represents an affront to the memory of the millions of people who lost their lives as a result of German fascism.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs experts, the statement reads, that the West German authorities will take all necessary measures to stop the distribution of the medal which undermines one of the main war criminals of Hitler Germany. The initiator of the project should be held fully responsible.

TRADE UNIONS PROTECT THEIR MEMBERS

Several shops at the mechanical plant in Moscow, near Moscow, have been temporarily shut down on the orders of an inspector from the union of agricultural workers, who found an increased level of air pollution on the premises. All further operations of the shops have been banned by the trade union until effective filters are installed. Under Soviet law, trade unions are given wide powers in the control of all activities at factories.

The Ust-Ilimsk territorial and industrial complex provides over three per cent of the total timber produced on a national scale, and eight to nine per cent of that produced in Siberia. The felling of trees is accompanied by a large-scale replanting programme for the forest. Over one half of the felling area, where the natural growth of trees is carefully preserved, the forests renew its stocks on its own.

In another one-fourth of this area, this process is encouraged by means of special afforestation measures in which control is kept over the types of trees planted. In the remaining territory, new trees are being planted. Should our descendants visit these areas in the second half of the 21st century they will find technically mature trees.

AN ACTOR'S SUCCESS DEPENDS ON HIS MATERIAL. An actor's success, invariably, depends on the dramatic material he is given. This is the "gold key" which opens the door to fame, contends Donatias Bononia, actor and chief director of the Drama Panavezys Theatre in Lithuania, in the *SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA* newspaper.

Regrettably, Bononia continues, there is a tendency in several theatres today to reject good drama in favour of so-called director's plays. In effect, these are rehearsals of plays by Chekhov, Gorky or Turgenev—in which an original work is overshadowed by the director's technique and approach. The results are not complimentary to our great writers or to their humanism, Bononia contends.

It is patently obvious that without good dramatic material and real literature the actor cannot penetrate to the root of human relations; he becomes a mere illustrator, who occasionally portrays spectacular stunts. Doubtless, some people like such theatre, argues Bononia, but it is alien to me, I personally, prefer Turgenev's *Boleslav* Drama Theatre in Leningrad precisely because the director does not distort but, on the contrary, gives an added dimension to a literary work.



Researcher E. Drobels, with buzzard chicks. ● Wooded marsh in the preserve

MARSH UNDER STATE PROTECTION

Cephalopod is a unique reserve, lying in the south-eastern part of Lithuania. Spread over an area of 8.5 thousand hectares, it is of great scientific value for biologists, ornithologists, zoologists, entomologists, geographers,

geologists and pharmacologists. For the most part the preserve consists of bogs. The state has taken the area's water flow under protection as well as the flora and the fauna of the lakes and marshes where the registered

species include 356 insects and 102 birds. Many of the area's animals and plants are listed in the Red Data Book of endangered species.

All industry is forbidden in the vicinity of the preserve, and protection zones have been set up near the lakes and marshes.

Science and technology

A NEW OBSERVATORY

A new astrophysical observatory has brought the stars and planets "closer" to the scientists of Alma-Ata. The observatory is situated in Northern Tien Shan, at an altitude of 2,700 metres above sea level. The observatory near the Kazakh capital, built by the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, is equipped with a one-metre mirror telescope, manufactured in the USSR on Soviet order.

The telescope is installed on a tower that can withstand earthquakes of nine points on the twelve-point scale. It is intended for the observation of distant stars, nebulae and planets. The telescope is also equipped with electronics to monitor the condition of the earth's atmosphere.

YET ONE MORE INSTITUTE

A Research Institute for Clinical Immunology has opened in Novosibirsk.

This is the second centre in the Soviet Union, specializing in the study of man's protective reactions. It was set up at the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences. The new research institution will coordinate the efforts of researchers and doctors working in the zone of BAM, the Extreme North, Chukotka and other districts. The institute specializes in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases connected with disturbance of immune reactions.

MAN AND THE SEA

The Department of Marine Medicine at the Odessa Medical Institute has dispatched new recommendations to Soviet ocean-going ships. The Department of Marine Medicine in Odessa is the only department of its kind in the country. Medical experts from the Ministry of Merchant Marine, Ministry of Fisheries and doctors from expedition ships of the USSR Academy of Sciences undergo frequent refresher courses at the depart-

COLTS AS IF FROM A FAIRY TALE

Most of the farms in the Voronezh Region (Central Russia) provide the visitors with the opportunity of riding a high-spirited colt; the herd in the region amounts to 50 thousand horses.

The Khrenovsky stud-farm which two centuries ago produced the Orlov breed, is the leader in its field. The efforts of many generations of Russian horse-breeders were crowned by the appearance of the Orlov steed which, as people used to say in days gone by, is equally "suited for work between the shafts or on the hunting field."

Nearly are two more stud-farms: the Kultura and the Chlenensky. They will form the basis for the further development of horse-breeding in the region. Plans are under way to increase the region's herd of horses by eight thousand.

Turkmen rugs and carpets

The collection of carpets at the museum of the Ashkhabad experimental rugs and carpets factory has been replenished with a rare piece: thanks to the varying length of pile, the conventional pattern of Turkmen rugs and carpets done on more square motives seems almost a novel.

The new exhibit is one out of 200 kept at the museum, which took 40 skilled craftsworkers about six months to make and an original double-sided carpet can be seen.

A distinctive feature of Turkmen rugs and carpets is their density. The carpet-makers of 250,000-300,000 knots on every square metre. However, there is also an especially fine and smooth carpet on the museum which has one million knots per square metre.

Turkmen handmade rugs and carpets are famous for their bright colours, beautiful patterns and high quality. The products of Turkmen carpet-makers enjoy world-wide fame; they are exported to 50 countries and have won prizes at world fairs in Paris and Brussels and at international fairs in Leipzig and Izmir.

VIEWPOINT

HOW FAMILIAR IS THE SOVIET READER WITH FOREIGN LITERATURE?



"Inostrannaya Literatura", a magazine devoted to foreign literature, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Below Nikolai Fedorenko, Editor-in-Chief and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talks about its editorial policy.

From its inception the magazine was conceived as a publication dealing with the literature of all peoples of the West and East. True, initially, we focused on works published in Western Europe and the USA, for the obvious reason that these countries have a lot of literary talent to offer. But in order to live up to our readers' expectations we had to overcome this parochial attitude as it were. Of course, we are still glad to carry works by leading Western writers, though not to detriment of authors from other continents.

We give much consideration to the literature of socialist countries. For works by its exponents, for instance, Gynia Ilyes, of Hungary, Jaroslav Iwaszkiewicz, of Poland, Pavel Veyshensky, of Bulgaria, and Anna Seghers, of the GDR, to name just a few, put pay to the myth of the uniformity, lifelessness and lack of conflict said to be characteristic of the literature of socialist realism.

Our magazine has introduced Soviet readers to such brilliant South American authors as Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Jorge Amado, Miguel Asturias, Julio Cortazar, etc.

We were also the first Soviet magazine to publish many Asian and African writers. Our aim is to publish works which reflect most fully the spirit and characteristics of the countries and peoples. Quite understandably, we ideally most closely have much in common with our view of the world; however, in order to give our readers a realistic picture of world literature, we also publish authors who are ideologically, but are honest.

Truth about the present time and are concerned about the problems facing the world. Among them are such controversial and complex figures as William Faulkner, Albert Camus, Franz Kafka, Samuel Becket, Thomas Wolfe, Evelyn Waugh, Robert Musil, Steve Biko, Max Frisch, Jerome K. Jerome, Jerome Solinger, William Golding, Robert Merle, John Updike, Peter Weiss, Siegfried Lenz. The artistic vision of many of these writers is far removed from realism; this is why when it comes to serious literature, we cannot accept the criticism of "aesthetic conservatism" which not infrequently is levelled against us in the West.

However, our opponents refer to works of "mass culture" they would be right—true, we don't go in for "literary trash" shaping a standardized man devoid of any spirituality. Nor do we indulge in works loaded with pornography and vulgar naturalism, advertising war violence and misanthropy.

New vistas of Leningrad

A new architectural ensemble—the sea embankment of Vasilievsky Island—has been added to the Leningrad ensembles for which the city is famous. To date the ensemble consists of but a fragment of what it will eventually be when it is finished: an enormous semicircle, embracing the coastal strip of the Gulf of Finland for several dozens of kilometres. Now snow-white multi-storey buildings rise like a squadron that has dropped anchor on lands won from the sea.

It may seem paradoxical but our city which was born on the shores of the Baltic Sea, for 250 years did not have an outlet to it, and only now, at long last, can it be said, has a seafront," says the city's chief architect G. Buldakov.

Before building-work can start 120 million cubic metres of earth have to be dumped on the low-lying coastal area. This work has already been completed by a third. New residential blocks are going up to the south-west and to the north of the city. This means that the present city of Leningrad is now virtually without suburbs.

The central districts of the city have been "declared" a protected zone and reconstruction here can only be undertaken after thorough study, which makes it possible to restore their original look to many buildings and architectural ensembles.

Places to visit

ZVARTHNOTS CHURCH OF ARMENIA

Fifteen kilometres to the west of the Armenian capital of Yerevan, there is a place which can rightly be regarded as an open-air museum: the ruins of the legendary Zvartnots church.

Each nation has its epochs of brilliance, which leave graphic examples of the genius of the age to future generations. The 7th century A.D. was just such a period in the history of the Armenian people. It was the time when the Armenians fought for their independence, their language and writing. In one of the subsequent gaps between wars the catholicos Nor-Sen III, known as the Builder, founded Zvartnots church.

It was built between 641-652 and 659-661. The grandiose edifices incorporated within its walls many centuries of the construction and artistic experience of the Armenian people. The beauty of this marvel made of coloured lava indicated

contemporaries for three centuries. But already in the year 1000 A.D. the chronicles reported that Zvartnots, which impressed everyone by its grandeur, lay in ruins.

Destructive northern winds

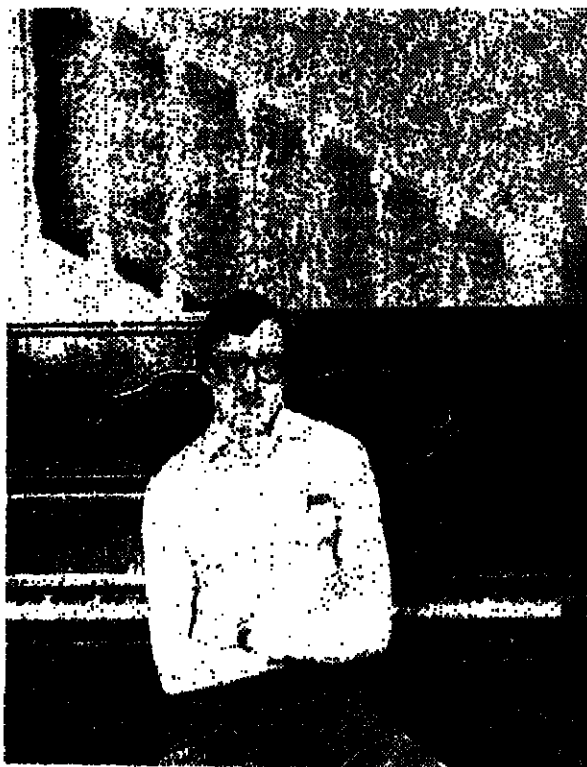
buried the remains under a thick layer of soil. Irrigation canals, orchards and vineyards lay parched and forgotten.

The ruins of the church for all that are impressive to this day.



ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES



DAVID TUKHMANOV

According to music critics, composer David Tukhmanov became a pioneer of a new trend, or style, in songs, making use of modern variety methods or, in more exact, of "rock". He goes in both for lyrical songs and songs of lofty civic pathos.

His work always contains something new and unusual. This was true even of his song called "Victory Day", about the Great Patriotic War, which, according to the author, was written in a traditional manner.

"Rock," says the composer, "is a broad and multiform concept which to date has been used mainly as dance music. However, rock cannot be reduced purely to the category of popular entertainment. It reflects all aspects of a man's life: his complicated spiritual world, internal contradictions, his love for his homeland, for nature and the striving for world peace."

Tukhmanov studied composing at the Gnessin State Musical and Pedagogical Institute. It was not his professors, however, that inculcated a love of "rock" in him (in conservatories to this day this genre is not respected).

"While still a college student I became interested in jazz. It was unexpected. Suddenly Duke Ellington and Gardner broke into the world of Russian classical music of Rakhmaninov, Scriabin, Tchaikovsky, on whose works I grew up and was educated for many years. I got discs, recordings, and tried myself to play jazz on the piano, but with no success. After graduating from the Institute, I served in the army and played in the orchestra of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Moscow Military District. Acquaintance with a "live" orchestra, the daily rehearsals, the songs and numerous scores for orchestra which he wrote during this period all contributed to the shaping of his future work."

According to Tukhmanov, he learned an enormous amount from the works of our old song writers, or "bards" as they used to be called. He learned from them spontaneity of feeling, sincerity and the individuality in their songs, of the world and the music.

"I can't imagine myself without a rhythm. I cannot exist without it," says the composer. "I feel it in myself, in the diverse life of our country. The most important thing for me is to move and excite my audience. The energy and strength of modern rhythms are both exciting and infectious. They impart an urgent dimension to music, and dramatize as well as the feeling of relaxation."

FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of works by Italian sculptor Antonio Marini is at present on view at the Odessa Art Museum. It has been organized by the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Italy-USSR Society. Among the exhibits are about 100 works of sculpture and graphic art.

Handicrafts. A festival of handicrafts is at present on view on the island of Kizhi, Lake Onega. In addition to being able to buy autographed objects made by local craftsmen, guests at the festival have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with songs and dances from the North of Russia, as performed by the leading folklore companies of Karelia.

Dance performances. The Azerbaijani Dance Ensemble is invited to perform in India, while Indian performers will come this autumn to introduce Soviet audiences to Indian classical dance and national musical instruments.

Arts. An exhibition of Gerard Gaudaen, a Belgian artist, has opened in Chelyabinsk. It features some 500 graphic works dedicated to the fight for peace and to children. Many of his works are based on his impressions of the Soviet Union.

Festivals. The Chekhov Theatre in Yalta is the venue for the 2nd National Competition for the best performance of a song from a socialist country. The jury is headed by Nikolai Kondratyuk.

NATIONAL BALLET OF CUBA IN USSR

Leningraders have seen "Giselle" performed by the National Ballet of Cuba which has just begun its visit to the city. This is the company's sixth Soviet tour and, as before Alicia Alonso's unfailing art is captivating balletomanes.

Alicia Alonso has gone down in the history of world ballet as the founder of Cuban ballet and as its first ballerina. "A quarter of a century has passed since I first came to your country, and my first visit served as the start to a great artistic friendship which yielded great results," says Alicia Alonso. "On my first visit I danced Giselle here on the stage of the Kirov Theatre." Alonso considers that Soviet ballet masters played a considerable role in the formation of the Cuban company, many of whose soloists studied in the Soviet Union. The Cuban ballet company's performance of "Giselle" is one of the outstanding successes: it won Grand Prix at the International Dance Festival in Paris. Soviet spectators will see Alicia Alonso in three one-act ballets "We Shall Meet Tonight, Margherita" (based on "The Lady of the Camellias"); "Lucrèce Borgia" and "King Oedipus". The company will later be coming to Moscow.

Variety fair in Hermitage Gardens



The Moscow Hermitage Gardens have long been a favorite venue for folk promenades. Jokers made fun of the crowds, Moscow's most renowned fist fighters tested their strength in boxing bouts, rope-walkers showed their spectacular stunts, and those who had no ropes walked about on giant two-metre high stilts.

Russian folk songs often rang out there, accompanied by the lute tunes of Russian dances, and gypsies' performances were a must nearly at all pageants.

Vladimir Prayakov, variety playwright, director, and actor, has decided to revive the old fairs of the Hermitage Gardens.

On weekends the gardens are the scene of a jolly Russian variety fair complete with performances by jokers, gypsies, singers and dancers, merry vaudevilles, jokes, and wise cracks.

Vladimir YILIN

GEORGIAN THEATRE IN AVIGNON

The 25th annual art festival which has just wound up in the town of Avignon, France, featured drama performances, film shows, concerts, and art and sculpture exhibitions, which drew upwards of a hundred thousand visitors.

One of the festival's highlights according to the "Le Quotidien de Paris" newspaper,

were performances of the Rustaveli Academic Theatre from Tbilisi, presented its best productions—"The Caucasian Chalk Circle" by Brecht and Shakespeare's "Richard III".

The performances of the Georgian Theatre company are nothing short of a miracle, an Agence France-Presse theatre critic points out.

YAROSLAV THE WISE ON THE SCREEN

"Yaroslav the Wise" is a two-part feature film, a co-production between Mosfilm and the Dovzhenko studios in Kiev. It is about Yaroslav the Wise, Prince of Kiev, a valiant warrior, and the deep roots of friendship and

brotherhood existing between the Slavonic peoples. Shooting is taking place in Novgorod and on the banks of the Dnieper River.

The part of Yaroslav is played by Anatoly Solonitsyn.

A CONCERT HALL IN A CATHEDRAL

Yet another monument of 17th-century Russian architecture in Novgorod the Znamensky Monastery Cathedral has been restored.

Its tiles, bright paintings and intricate window and door frames make it very attractive and a place of pilgrimage for lovers of old architecture. The cathedral, which has excellent acoustics will house a concert hall.

Most of the 216 architectural monuments in the Novgorod region are used for cultural purposes. They house exhibitions of ancient frescoes, objects of decorative and applied arts, copper castings and jewellery. Large-scale restoration is under way at the Devyatynny Monastery, which is to be used as artistic workshops. The famous Yuryev Monastery will act as a storehouse for the Novgorod Museum.



WHAT'S ON!

August 8-10

THEATRES

Guest performances by the Kulbychev Opera and Ballet Theatre at the Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St), 8—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 9—Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera), 10—Berlioz, "Romeo and Juliet" (dramatic symphony).

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 8—Pashkevich, "The Miser", 9—Khrennikov, "Much Ado About Nothing".

FILMS

Indian and Soviet-Indian Film Festival dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

Cinemas: "Moskva", "Plamya", "Ashkhabad", "Pobeda" and others.

"Women's Jobs in Serious" (Dovzhenko Film Studio, USSR). This is a story about love and a man's search for happiness.

Cinema: "Gorky" (21/10).

Komsomolsky Prospekt. Metro Frunzenskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Leo Tolstoy Museum (11 Kropotkinskaya St). "The Patriotic War of 1812 in Etchings and Drawings." An exhibition of lithographs based on drawings by Russian, French and German artists. These works express, in documentary form, the whole panorama of the war—from the entry of Napoleon's troops into Russia up to their defeat. Daily, except Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from noon to 7 p.m. All other days from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Cinema "Tallinn" (33 Sevastopolsky Blvd). Landscapes, still-lives, portraits, and etchings by Estonian artists. Metro Akademicheskaya. Bus 218.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya, Embankment), 8, 9—Concerts by the Poyasliche Gitya (Singing Culture) pop group from Leningrad, "Orpheus

BUSINESS

EDWARD LAMB FOR BETTER TRADE WITH THE USSR

I see my task as consisting in telling the Americans about the work of the builders at the Balkan-Amer Railway project: about the way they live, the new towns, and the importance of this railroad for ensuring an easier access to the unique natural resources of Siberia, says Edward Lamb, a prominent American industrialist. Lamb is touring Siberia and the Far East, where he wants to shoot a long TV film about the BAM project and to gather material for a book.

I would like this film to act as yet one more argument in favour of normal relations between the USA and the USSR which have only deteriorated since the new administration

came into office, although we hoped they would become better.

The American business community realizes 'full well' the benefits to be derived from trade with the Soviet Union as practised by the countries of Western Europe and Japan. In private discussions, our businessmen express their profound concern about the possible outcome of the present policies pursued by the White House. Large tax discounts and other concessions have meant that, to date, discount has not been publicly voiced. I am an optimist, and I believe in cooperation between our two countries, Lamb concluded.

Contacts and contracts

Joint oil prospecting in the Baltic

The international organization Petrobaltic has completed another round of drilling on the Baltic shelf. The team includes specialists from the USSR, the GDR and Poland. Operating from a special floating platform, the drillers reached a promising oil-bearing layer under the sea bottom.

Courses for specialists from developing countries

In the first six months of this year, the USSR held ten practical seminars and courses for specialists from developing countries. People from about 30 states in Africa, Asia and Latin America were invited to take part. They studied Soviet experience in metallurgy, electric welding, engineering, agriculture and health. All the maintenance and training expenses were borne by the USSR. According to statistics, the USSR occupies a leading place among countries training specialists from the developing world.

SUDIMPORT'S PARTNERS WORLDWIDE

V/O Sudimport is to receive via Bulgarian Korabimex nine floating repairships, to be built by a shipyard in Burgas. The latter yard, together with a yard in the town of Rus, will soon start working on Soviet orders for container carriers, tankers of the "Kospy" type, and a new series of tankers of the "river-sea" type. Sudimport has also placed an order with Latvvalisus, Finland, which will soon build the "Baltisky-112" training cargo vessel (the first of a new series).

WATER POLO

Lening Central Stadium, Swimming Pool, 9—Drushba international tournament, Noon.

The 9th (last) day of the tournament. Taking part are young teams from socialist countries.

WEATHER

August 8-10

Warm and dry on August 8. The daytime temperatures 23-27°C. In subsequent days it will be cooler. On August 10, the night temperatures -6-10°C and 17-21°C in the daytime. Short spells of rain on August 9.

State Bank of the USSR

quotations for August 1, 1981

Currency	Quotations in roubles
Algerian dinar	100 18.15
Canadian dollar	100 61.95

English pound sterling	100 141.40
Finnish marka	100 16.70
French franc	100 13.06
FRG mark	100 31.05
Indian rupee	100 8.40
Italian lire	100 6.26
Japanese yen	1,000 3.20
Swedish krona	100 14.44
US dollar	100 76.00

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ON THE KIEV-PRAGUE AND LENINGRAD-HELSINKI LINES

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PRAGUE-KIEV FLIGHTS ARE ON TUESDAYS (FLIGHT TIME 2 HOURS 15 MINUTES); FLIGHTS FROM HELSINKI TO LENINGRAD ON SATURDAYS (ABOUT AN HOUR).

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE YAK-42 SCHEDULES IS AVAILABLE AT ANY AEROFLOT AGENCY OR OFFICE.

FLY THE YAK-42!



Socialist integration in action



Intourist news

An amusing picture by Jean Bille—a French girl and a Russian Cosack wearing a papakha hat—has been chosen as the symbol of the France-USSR Friendship Association. Tourists from France wearing badges bearing this picture are frequent guests in our country. The France-USSR travel bureau and Intourist are preparing a long standing. A short while ago, an MNI correspondent came across a group of French tourists travelling along one of the most interesting routes open to travellers from abroad in our country. They first saw Moscow, spoke and Leningrad in European Russia and then went on to Irkutsk and Bratsk in Siberia.

21 DAYS IN THE USSR

"I've been coming to the Soviet Union for three years running," said Jacques Tarin from Arles. "Although this particular trip is not yet over, I want to return next spring."

"This is only natural, for the USSR is an enormous country, and each time I come I always discover something new. All the more so in view of the fact that Intourist, in my view, has an inexhaustible programme to offer."

"Even though I am not a hundred per cent convert with Moscow or Leningrad, I can now serve as a guide in these cities for those who come for the first time."

"I think that I have been particularly lucky this year, as my visit lasted 21 days. Many

tourists can only dream of staying this length of time. This was a particularly interesting journey, since we went to Siberia about which we hear very little in France; we had to do with the real thing. We saw, for ourselves, that Siberia is a large industrial and cultural area of the Soviet Union."

Jacques Tarin did not go into details about what he liked best. Firstly, there were too many impressions. And, secondly, according to an Oriental saying, 'have will not taste any sweeter even if you repeat the word a hundred times.' Every thing should be seen with one's own eyes and so it is for the first time, Tarin concludes.